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Colder tomorrow.

The Washington Times

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PRICE ONE CENT.

John R. Walsh, Bank Wrecker, Gets a Five-Year Sentence To Prison in Leavenworth

Former Prominence and Advanced Age Wins the Court's Mercy.

Jail Term Culminates Career From Newsboy to Millionaire.

CHICAGO, March 13.—John R. Walsh, convicted bank wrecker, was today sentenced to five years in the penitentiary by Judge Anderson, in the United States District Court. In announcing the sentence, the court stated that because of the banker's former business relations, his association with men, and his advanced age, he would impose only the minimum sentence of five years.

Judge Anderson overruled all motions of the defense.

Walsh will be sent to the Leavenworth, Kan., prison.

John R. Walsh's career as banker, railroad magnate, newspaper publisher, and political boss, furnishes an instance of the rise of a newsboy and the downfall of a millionaire. Walsh was born in Ireland. His father, a poor immigrant, left the boy on his own resources.

His Early Life.

Walsh rose to the position of dealer in periodicals. Aided by powerful influences, he won success in ward politics. This enabled him to become a money lender. He started a small bank, and, through political influence, procured city and county deposits. He bought stock in a newspaper, then started the Chicago Chronicle, and for years used it as a political weapon. By taking advantage of bankruptcies, he bought stone quarries, railroads, steamers, and coal mines in Indiana.

The money he used, it is charged, was that deposited by the state, county and municipality and other depositors. Walsh was convicted of having violated the laws which forbid banks from more than 10 per cent of their capital stock to any single person. He loaned at least a dozen of his corporations many times in excess of the legal limit.

Beginning of Trouble.

He signed other persons' names to the notes, and the testimony on which conviction was secured showed that he drew out many hundreds of dollars. In 1901 he was warned by the national examiner. A year later he was told the conditions of his bank were worse than before, and again warned. In December, 1905, an examination by Special Examiner Moxley resulted in the Walsh banks—the Home Savings, Equitable Trust Company, and Chicago National—being closed.

The clearing house prevented a widespread panic by paying over \$17,000,000. Of this it is said, they will lose \$7,000,000. Walsh was indicted a year later and tried in the latter part of 1907.

Walsh is seventy years old. He still owns millions of dollars' worth of railroads, coal and stone quarries, properties, smelters, and manages all his affairs.

It was necessary to bring Judge Anderson from Indianapolis in order to get a Federal jurist who had not had personal relations with the banker. Among the assets of the bank were found unpaid notes for the purchase of land, signed in the names of leading politicians and judges. Walsh took these notes and assumed liability for them.

DISTRICT BILLS BEFORE SENATE

Committee Will Favorably Report New Hampshire Avenue Measure.

At a meeting of the Senate District Committee today the Gallinger bill to amend the act to extend New Hampshire avenue was ordered favorably reported. The bill proposed to change the law so that the extension will not have to be in a straight line, and will not interfere with certain existing improvements along the proposed extension.

A favorable report was ordered on the Gallinger measure to amend the law regarding proceedings for condemnation of land for street purposes.

The White bill to authorize the town of Chevy Chase to connect its water system with that of the District was ordered favorably reported.

Adverse reports were ordered on the following bills: The Gallinger bill to amend the law in relation to taxes and tax sales; the Gallinger bill making personal taxes in arrears a claim against persons owing such tax to the District; the Gallinger bill to amend the law for the protection of property so as to prevent the kindling of fire in any front or rear yard and certain other premises.

Senator Martin of Virginia introduced a bill today to pay off the claims of a number of pensioners of the police force, first provided for an appropriation of \$15,000 out of the District revenues to pay the amount withheld from pensioners in the police force on account of deficiencies in funds from June 30, 1891, to May 1, 1896. Accompanying the bill were reports from the police department certifying that the deficiencies existed between those dates.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Steamers departing today for European ports will have fresh southeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

SUN TABLE.

Sun rises.....6:34
Sun sets.....6:06

TIDE TABLE.

High water today.....5:57 p. m.
Low water today.....11:55 p. m.
High water tomorrow 5:57 a. m., 5:53 p. m.
Low water tomorrow.....12:30 a. m.



JOHN R. WALSH,
Chicago Banker, Who Was Sentenced to Jail Today.

TIDAL WAVE OUT OF CALM STRIKES SHIP

Sea Rises Up for Miles and Water Rushes Toward Steamer, Sweeping Deck Clean.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The German steamer Allegheny, from Colon, Panama, which arrived today, reported having been struck by a tidal wave last Tuesday evening, while running through a calm sea. The vessel was considerably damaged. The forward ventilators were carried overboard, the rails smashed, and all the forward deck fittings were swept away. The cabins and saloons were flooded and a lookout narrowly missed death by being washed into the sea.

"It was just 8 o'clock and the ship was sailing through a calm sea, with the sun shining brightly," said G. H. Post, a coffee grower of Santa Maria, Colombia, who was the only passenger, "when I went on deck."

"I was watching the vessel cutting through the sea when Second Officer Horne called the lookout up on the bridge. The lookout was just mounting the stairs when we saw forward a tremendous eruption in the sea. It was many miles long, stretching as far as the eye could see. The water was coming for us and we were going for it. There was no time to reverse the engines. The boat righted itself, for, suddenly, the great wave smashed into us. I barely had time to dart into a cabin, or I would have been carried overboard."

"Had not the lookout left the peak when he did he would certainly have been killed by the first blow of the wave, and then his body washed into the sea. The wave was of such tremendous force that it smashed up everything on the main deck forward of the bridge, sweeping the deck clean."

"The water shot through the doors and hatches, all of which were open because the weather had been so calm and fine, and the cabins were eighteen inches deep with water. There was just the one wave. The boat righted itself quickly, and a moment after the water struck us we were sailing along in just a calm sea, just as though nothing had happened."

"The crew was called out and for three hours they were sailing with the water over the deck. More than 1,000 buckets were carried up, not counting the thousands of gallons which the pumps ejected. Captain Devanier, of the Allegheny, said it was one of those unaccountable mysteries of the sea, though he had heard of it before. There had been a tremendous submarine upheaval, or earthquake, which suddenly caused the huge wave."

MULLEN WEDS GIRL; SHOT LAST FALL

After flaring in a sensational shooting case which resulted in severe injury to John Mullen and the arrest of Amelia Weiss's father, the two were married in Washington today.

Mullen, who was shot in the back while escorting his prospective bride through a lonely road in Rosslyn, Va., last fall, called at the City Hall today and procured a license for the ceremony, and it was performed this afternoon.

The screams of the injured young man in the woods of Rosslyn last fall attracted the authorities, and he was taken to Georgetown University Hospital, where he remained for several weeks. The boy and girl, the latter being seventeen years old, insisted that a colored man committed the assault, but the authorities of Alexandria county arrested Miss Weiss's father and thought they had the crime fastened on him. Mullen, however, refused to prosecute his future father-in-law.

A Times classified ad. will shorten your search for a buyer, a seller, a trader, a teacher, a clerk, a typist, or

WAR REFERRED TOSURRENDER BY THE CHINESE

PEKIN, March 13.—The Dowager Empress, with the court's support, has forbidden the release of the Tatsu Maru to Japan, preferring war to surrender.

Officials of the foreign office, however, are asking the British minister to arbitrate, fearing international complications and rebellion in their own country.

VESSEL AFIRE; 350 PASSENGERS ARE TAKEN OFF

NEW YORK, March 13.—The lives of 350 passengers on the Fall River line steamer Providence were imperiled today when she broke out on the freight deck of the vessel as she was passing Sands Point, inward bound. The blaze raged for fifteen minutes while the passengers slept, but in fear of their safety, Captain Attebury ordered everyone aboard awakened and the members of the crew to take positions near the lifeboats.

Immediately there was great excitement among the men and women, many of whom rushed to the decks without all of their clothing. The skipper of the vessel declared that the Providence was in no great danger, but he immediately set the wireless telegraph apparatus to work, and in a few minutes a reply was flashed back from the steamer Richard Peck, which was on her way to New York from New Haven. In a little while she was alongside, and the crews of the two vessels quickly lashed them together.

Passengers Taken Off Boat.

Then, as the two steamers, tied securely to one another, continued toward port under full steam, boards were stretched across the gulf between the decks and the passengers were transferred.

The officers continued to fight the fire, and as there was still some danger, the two vessels tied up to the docks. The fire was discovered by the night watchman on the Providence. He quietly notified the captain who was on the bridge at the time, and after he had summoned the first mate, the vessel was quickly summoned for drill.

Arouse the Sleepers.

Five streams of water were soon playing on the flames, but the men had great trouble in getting to the blaze because of the dense smoke. For ten minutes they vainly tried to get to the blaze to extinguish it. When they had failed Captain Attebury decided to notify the passengers, and the two vessels were ordered to the docks. Some of the officers continued fighting the blaze, while others went to the different staircases and advised the passengers to get on their clothes.

The wireless operator also began sounding his instrument, and the passengers excitedly tried to reach the decks. There was a great deal of excitement, but no panic. Then the answer came from the Richard Peck, and out of the two vessels the passengers were taken off.

She at first took to the stern of the Providence, but finally, to calm the fears of the passengers, Captain Attebury ordered the vessel to come alongside. The engines of the Providence were brought to a standstill, and the Richard Peck hove to. Some of the sailors threw out their lines and the two vessels were drawn together.

After gangplanks had connected the two vessels the officers formed on either side and permitted the passengers to go quietly across. The Richard Peck then proceeded to her pier at the foot of Canal street, and a few moments later the Richard Peck discharged the passengers of both vessels at Chambers street.

JANITOR GETS FORTUNE; LEFT HOME 37 YEARS AGO

WASHINGTON, Inc., March 13.—By means of his passport, which he left Switzerland, and by means of photographs of his mother and brother, Louis Lauby, janitor at the courthouse here, today established his identity as the heir to an estate of \$30,000 left by his brother, who died in Switzerland a few months ago.

Lauby left Switzerland thirty-seven years ago, and in all that time had but one letter from home.

DR. CROOK WINS SUIT; IS AWARDED \$4,476

After a trial which lasted two days before Justice Anderson, in Circuit Court No. 2, the jury which heard the case of Dr. Harrison Crook against the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, awarded Dr. Crook \$4,476 for the medical services which he rendered victims of the Terra Cotta wreck. He claimed \$5,361.

Wilton J. Lambert and Edward McLean represented Dr. Crook, and J. J. Hamilton and M. J. Colbert the railroad company.

GIVES LEGACY TO CHURCH.

By the will of William Cromie, dated November 20, 1907, and filed for probate yesterday, two-thirds of the estate is left to the First Methodist Church of Retworth. Mr. Cromie was a veteran of the civil war.

Dreams of Burglar--Slays Wife, Who Is Attending Crying Baby; Flees Half Clad for Physician



HUGH HOLLIS, JR.,
Who, While Asleep, Shot and Killed His Wife Last Night.

Raving Husband Attempts to End Own Life.

Says He Has No Recollection of Shooting.

"We believe from the evidence that Hugh Hollis was unconscious at the time the pistol shot was fired, and therefore do not hold him responsible for the death of his wife."

Such was the verdict returned this afternoon by the coroner's jury at the inquest over the body of Mrs. Hollis.

Awakened from a sound sleep early this morning by the screams of his mother-in-law, Hugh Hollis, Jr., of 1415 Newton street, rose from his bed, still grasping a smoking revolver, to find his young wife dying on the floor at the foot of the bed, shot through the heart by his unconscious hand.

"Hugh, you've killed Evelyn!" screamed the dying girl's mother.

As the full horror of the situation struck through Hollis' numbed senses, the revolver fell to the floor and he dropped on his knees at his wife's side, sobbing hysterically.

Dreams of Burglars.

"I was dreaming of burglars," he cried again and again, as he sought to restore some sign of life to the unconscious form.

From the inner room came the wailing cry of their eleven-months-old child. At the sound Hollis rose to his feet and turned his agonized gaze toward his mother-in-law, who stood leaning over the footboard of the bed, moaning hysterically.

With the sudden determination, apparently, to end his life, Hollis reached for the revolver. Mrs. Forsythe's prompt action in throwing herself between the half-crazed man and the weapon prevented a double tragedy. Hollis turned and rushed toward the bathroom, where he kept his razor, but Mrs. Forsythe again intervened, reaching the door of the bathroom in time to lock it and frustrate Hollis' designs upon his life.

Hollis seized his bathrobe and, crying that he was going for a physician, rushed from the house barefooted. He ran to the office of Dr. Dwight G. Smith, 3121 Fourteenth street, and told the physician of the tragedy. Dr. Smith hurriedly dressed and went to the Hollis home, to find the young woman dead, and the police in charge of the premises. Hollis gave himself up at once, and was taken to the Tenth precinct station.

Here he was interviewed by a Times reporter.

(Continued on Page Two)



MRS. HUGH HOLLIS, JR.,
Who Was Killed by Her Husband Early Today.

TO RETIRE CLERKS AT THE AGE OF 70 NEW PROPOSITION

Proposed Bill Will Enforce Saving to Pay Annuities.

Retirement of superannuated Government clerks in Washington, with the age limit of active service placed at seventy years, will be provided for in a bill which will be reported to the House by the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service in the near future.

This statement was made today by a prominent member of the committee, and is backed by his knowledge of the sentiment in the committee, as it has been demonstrated in the series of hearings that that body has given to members of the Keop Commission concerning the proposition.

Whether the House and Senate will pass the bill is a matter of doubt. The Senate will, in all probability, refuse to do so at this session, even if the measure goes through the House.

Members of the committee believe that, in the plan of Herbert Brown, formerly of the Department of Commerce and Labor, but now engaged in private business in Chicago, they have found the ideal plan for the retirement of the aged clerks. This plan prohibits any general fund, but provides that each clerk, upon reaching the age of retirement, shall draw an annuity made up of the savings that have been deducted monthly and put in the Treasury from his or her salary. That is, it meets the objection that has been raised by the clerks that none wanted to be compelled to contribute to annuities for other people.

According to the plan, a separate bookkeeping account will be had for each clerk. That clerk's savings will be entered to his or her credit as they are deducted from the monthly salary, and interest at the rate of 4 per cent, compounded annually, will be paid on such savings.

Mr. Brown appeared before the committee today and explained the technical details of his plan. It is the outcome of his knowledge and experience as an actuary and a man skilled in all insurance problems.

The committee realizes that the Government clerks object in many instances to the retirement plan. But they maintain that such a bill, if enacted into law, will be for the good of the clerks, as the time is sure to come when the tendency in Congress to demand the most rigid economy in governmental expenditures will demand that superannuated clerks shall not be retained in the service. They say it will be best for the clerks to have the annuity plan on its feet when that blow comes.

Although no decision has been reached on this point, it is thought that the plan will be put into effect so as to save the clerks who are old in the service from instant dismissal without annuities. How this will be done has not been determined, but there may be a provision in the measure that will except from its provisions the present superannuated clerks and make the annuity system go into effect five or ten years hence.

This provision will be fought for by friends of the clerks.

Yes; you may get a job without Times want advertising—sometimes, PERHAPS.

DRAW BILL TO GOVERN UTILITIES

Public Service Commission to Be Created.

Given Power to Make Inquiries and Fix Rates.

Measure to Be Reported and Likely to Pass.

Sweeping and powerful reform in the control and regulation of the public service corporations in the District of Columbia, is provided in a bill, made public today by the House Committee on the District of Columbia, to create a public service commission.

Although the measure has not been formally voted on by the members of the committee, they are outspoken in their approval of it, and its provisions will in all probability be enacted into law.

It provides for a commission of three men who shall serve at an annual salary of \$12,000 per annum. Of these three, one must be a bona fide resident of the District, who has been engaged in the practice of law here for five years preceding his appointment to the commission; the second must be experienced as a public service accountant, and the third must be fully qualified to construct and value the properties of public service corporations. The last two may be chosen by the President from any part of the United States.

Can Regulate Corporations.

The bill gives the commission the power to delve deeply into all the affairs of the public service corporations, and bestows upon it absolute and unquestioned authority to propose and enforce such regulation of corporations as appear to it to be for the people of the District.

No person holding stocks or bonds or in any other way connected with the public service corporations shall be in any way eligible for any sort of employment in connection with the commission.

Shall Investigate Accidents.

"That the commission shall have power and shall investigate or have investigated the cause of all accidents to all persons and property which result from, in or about the use of any public service corporation, or in the business, or property, or in supplying the service or commodities of any such public service corporation, or in the use of any such public service corporation, is hereby required to give prompt written notice to the commission of every said accident; and, in case of any such accident, the commission shall not be admitted as evidence against any such public service corporation, in any suit or action."

The commission and each commissioner shall have power and shall investigate or have investigated the cause of all accidents to all persons and property which result from, in or about the use of any public service corporation, or in the business, or property, or in supplying the service or commodities of any such public service corporation, or in the use of any such public service corporation, is hereby required to give prompt written notice to the commission of every said accident; and, in case of any such accident, the commission shall not be admitted as evidence against any such public service corporation, in any suit or action."

"The commission shall have power, from time to time, to change, alter, or amend its said rules and regulations, and to enforce its orders, rules and regulations by any proper legal or equitable remedy in any court of competent jurisdiction."

"The commission and each commissioner shall have power and shall investigate or have investigated the cause of all accidents to all persons and property which result from, in or about the use of any public service corporation, or in the business, or property, or in supplying the service or commodities of any such public service corporation, or in the use of any such public service corporation, is hereby required to give prompt written notice to the commission of every said accident; and, in case of any such accident, the commission shall not be admitted as evidence against any such public service corporation, in any suit or action."

"That it shall be the duty and obligation of every public service corporation, and they are hereby required to supply to any and all persons, to each other, and the public, upon application, such commodities, transportation, storage, transmission, or services, as the said various agencies are authorized to supply, under their oaths, issue subpoenas, and compel the production of books and papers and the attendance of witnesses."

Of the duties of the public service corporations, the bill says: "That it shall be the duty and obligation of every public service corporation, and they are hereby required to supply to any and all persons, to each other, and the public, upon application, such commodities, transportation, storage, transmission, or services, as the said various agencies are authorized to supply, under their oaths, issue subpoenas, and compel the production of books and papers and the attendance of witnesses."

The penalty for failure to obey the orders of the commission is heavy. The bill provides that any person or corporation guilty of disobedience "shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars nor imprisonment not more than three years, or both, such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. And each day of failure or neglect as aforesaid shall be regarded as a separate offense."

(Continued on Page Two.)

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return

Every Saturday and Sunday via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets good returning until Sunday night. All regular trains except the "Congressional Limited."—Adv.